

EXHIBIT D

INTERIM MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

Forage Utilization: Grazing on the rangeland will be adjusted to an intensity and duration that maintains enough cover to protect the soil from erosion and to maintain the quality and quantity of forage and vegetation as well as to maintain water quality. The Landowner shall not permit grazing in the rangeland in a manner that leaves at the conclusion of the grazing season less than the following:

0 to 10% slopes: an average of 2" of residual dry matter – approximately an average of 500 pounds per acre. Description: In some areas rangeland will show evidence of extensive grazing. Residual vegetation is patchy with some areas grazed to less than one inch and other areas with greater vegetation remaining. Bare ground showing evidence of pocket gopher activity may exist. Golf ball objects are clearly visible at a distance of 10 feet and mostly visible at a distance of 20 feet.

Additionally, scattered areas of perennial bunchgrass coastal prairie are concentrated on coastal terraces, within the coastal plain, with 0 to 10% slope. In these areas an average of 6" of residual dry matter – an average of approximately 1,200 pounds per acre shall remain.

11 to 30% slopes: an average of 3" of residual dry matter – approximately an average of 750 pounds per acre. Description: In some areas rangeland will typically show clear evidence of grazing. Seed stalks may be heavily utilized or trampled. Considerable ground cover and leaf litter may be present. Some bare soil will be apparent including pocket gopher activity, visible from a distance of 20 feet. Many golf ball sized objects are partially visible at a distance of 10 feet, and some may be barely visible at a distance of 20 feet.

Greater than 30% slopes: an average of 4" of residual dry matter – approximately an average of 1,000 pounds per acre. Description: In some areas rangeland may show evidence of considerable grazing use. Seed stalks may be heavily utilized. Ground cover is essentially complete. Little bare soil is apparent except for occasional pocket gopher activity and livestock/game trails. Some golf ball sized objects may be visible or only barely visible at a distance of 10 feet but seldom visible at a distance of 20 feet.

The above standards are derived from the University of California Cooperative Extension methodology for residual dry matter management on coastal and foothill annual rangelands and shall be followed for RDM determinations.

Annual RDM Measurement: If baseline conditions monitoring is insufficient or is called into question, then, the Easement Holder may conduct an annual monitoring of RDM in order to determine compliance with RDM requirements set forth in this Conservation Easement. Residual dry matter measurements should be conducted prior to the

beginning of the rainy season, which is usually November 1st. Any RDM measurements, photo points, or clippings shall be consistent with the University of California Cooperative Extension established methodologies.

Exempt from this measurement and excluded from the calculations are:

- Pastures that are burned, roads, tanks and reservoir sites, and rock outcrops.
- Areas within one hundred (100) yards of watering troughs, water tanks, salt and mineral licks, supplemental feed areas, holding fields/traps, animal handling corrals, or where animals may naturally congregate due to topography or weather.
- To improve RDM distribution, salt blocks shall be placed 1/4 mile from accessible water sources.
- Areas of low fertility due to insufficient soil depth or quality and steep slopes regardless of grazing pressure.
- Areas with extensive tree or shrub canopy cover.
- Areas subject to periodic insect infestations such as from grasshoppers and crickets.
- Areas subject to feral pig ground damage, or other wild animal use and disturbance.

Seasonal climatic data including rainfall and distribution, drought, flooding, and high and low temperatures shall be included in the monitoring analysis. For example, during drought conditions 50% of unfavorable year production within NRCS Range Sites shall remain as residual dry matter.

In the event the parties cannot agree to a suitable adjustment of grazing, to meet RDM standards, then, the parties shall have available to them the remedies set forth in this Conservation Easement